**Winter semester**

|  |
| --- |
| 1.Documentation in paediatrics - Children's Health Book, medical history, fever card, protection of personal data in the light of applicable regulations |
| Organization and functioning of the neonatal and general pediatric ward. |
| 2. Medical history. Personal and physical examination. General condition assessment. Assessment of consciousness (Glasgow scale), evaluation of verbal-logical contact. |
| 3. ABC of physical examination in paediatrics (Classes are held at the Medical Simulation Center). |
| 4. Examination of the skin and its appendages. Examination of peripheral lymph nodes. Semiotics of the most common diseases manifested by skin lesions and enlargement of lymph nodes in children. |
| 5. Examination of the lymph nodes. Lymphadenopathies. |
| 6. Examination of the head. Assessment of the size and shape (the concepts of microcephaly and large head). Assessment of fontanel size. Eye examination. Oral and nasopharyngeal assessment. Semiotics of ear, nose and mouth diseases. The development of the dentition. Neck examination, thyroid gland. Hair - types (baby, child, male and female). |
| 7. Examination of the musculoskeletal system. Skeletal system: the most common abnormalities in the structure of the spine (lordosis, kyphosis, scoliosis) and the chest and lower limbs (valgus, varus, limb abbreviation). Posture Assessment. Disadvantages in terms of feet. Posture defects in children. Assessment of active and passive mobility of joints. Examination of the hip joints. Assessment of the muscular system (muscle tension and strength). |
| 8. Chest. Physical examination of the chest: viewing, percussion, auscultation of the lungs, determining the boundaries of the lungs. Semiotics of the most common disorders of the respiratory system: cough, dyspnoea, cyanosis. |
| 9. Examination of the circulatory system; auscultation of heart tones and tapping of the heart's borders. Measurement of blood pressure and heart rate. Interpretation of the results. Semiotics of the most common circulatory system disorders. Physiological differences of the circulatory system in developmental age. |
| 10. Principles of a detailed examination of the abdominal cavity and the genitourinary system in children. Developmental differences of the genitourinary system. Assessment of the liver and spleen. Peritoneal symptoms. Semiotics of abdominal diseases in children: abdominal pain (acute, chronic), vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, free fluid in the peritoneal cavity, enlargement of the parenchymal organs. Peculiarities of kidney diseases in children. Interpretation of the basic results of laboratory tests. |
| 11. Neurological examination, evaluation of cranial nerves, meningeal symptoms. Symptoms of increased intracranial pressure. Principles of examining deep (tendon) physiological reflexes. Semiotics of nervous system diseases. |
| 12. Development: The period of intrauterine life. Factors influencing the development of the fetus. The infancy period. Baby reflexes. |
| 13. Preschool and school age child. Assessment of growth and development norms. Using percentile grids. Accurate assessment of anomalies in physical development in subsequent stages of life. |
| 14. Natural and artificial nutrition of infants. Basic differences in the composition of human and cow's milk. Breastfeeding contraindications. Nutrition of younger and older children. Elimination diets. Food preparation rules. |

**Summer semester**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Assessment of the general condition of the newborn (Apgar scale), methods of assessing the degree of maturity. Term-born baby - physiology. Adaptation of the newborn to the ectopic life. Baby reflexes. |
| 2. Pathology of the newborn: preterm newborn; too small for fetal age; too big for fetal age; from multiple pregnancy. Perinatal injuries. Newborn screening. |
| 3. Protective vaccinations. Types of vaccines and the manner of carrying out individual vaccines. The current vaccination schedule. Indications and contraindications for vaccinations. Post-vaccination complications. Post-vaccination reporting. Vaccination documentation. |
| 4. Prevention in children (rickets, supplementation with vitamin D3, vitamin K, posture defects). Nosocomial infections. Basic principles of their prevention. Epidemiological recommendations in the context of healthcare due to the SARS-Cov-2 virus pandemic. |
| 5. Natural and artificial nutrition of babies. Basic differences in the composition of human and cow's milk. Breastfeeding contraindications. Nutrition of younger and older children. Elimination diets. Food preparation rules. |
| 6. Nursing treatments for an infant and a small child. Bathing, toilet, moisturizing the skin, preventing overheating and cooling the body. |
| 7. Basic medical procedures and treatments, including: body temperature measurement (superficial and deep), pulse measurement, non-invasive blood pressure measurement, monitoring of vital signs using a cardiac monitor, pulse oximetry. Interpretation of the results of basic laboratory tests. |
| 8. Independent interview collection and physical examination. Trial status overview. Development of status praesens (evaluation version). |
| 9. Summarizing and consolidating material from the whole year. Questions and answers on the physical examination, interview, and topics discussed. Completion of classes based on theoretical and practical knowledge. |